

APPENDIX I
TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNTS

Note: While the total artifact counts from the Phase I, II, and III excavations of the John Darrach Store are enclosed, the artifact counts for each phase by shovel test pit, test unit, and feature have been excluded. Should you wish to have a copy of these more detailed counts, they will be provided upon request. Please contact either:

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ARTIFACT TOTALS

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
Ceramics				
Redware	45	117	1529	1691
Creamware	5	39	373	417
Pearlware	15	49	319	383
Whiteware	6	37	253	296
Ironstone	---	2	40	42
Yellowware	2	2	11	15
Stoneware	---	4	56	60
Porcelain	2	10	102	114
Tinglaze	---	---	40	40
Staffordshire	---	---	13	13
Rockingham	---	---	9	9
Fiesta	---	5	---	5
Unidentified	---	3	37	40
Bottle	11	30	645	686
Window	10	30	747	787
Table				
Tumbler	---	---	77	77
Serving	---	---	3	3
Stemmed	---	---	4	4
Unidentified	---	---	8	---
Jar	---	---	8	8
Nails				
-wrought	---	8	46	54
-cut	---	---	352	352
-wire	---	---	4	4
-Unidentified	2	43	245	290
-Spikes	---	---	9	9
-mortar	---	---	18	18
-wood	---	---	2	2
-plastic	---	---	2	2
-plaster	4	---	---	4
Architectual				
Brick	87g	4g	53 ct. + 530 kg	91530kg + 53ct.
Glazed	7g	2g	5 ct. + 81g.	90g + 5ct.

TOTAL TOTALS (cont.)

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
Description				
Shell	21	194	1659	1874
Bone	---	4	966	970
Metal				
Tableware				
-knife	---	---	1	1
-knife handle	---	---	2	2
Household				
-keys	---	---	2	2
-tacks	---	---	4	4
-pins	---	---	3	3
-curtain holder	---	---	1	1
-eye hook	---	---	1	1
-drawer handle	---	---	1	1
-drawer escutcheon	---	---	1	1
-thimble	---	---	1	1
Tools				
-shovel handle	---	---	1	1
-decorative				
screw and nut	---	---	1	1
-clouter	---	---	1	1
-axe head	---	---	1	1
-bolts	---	---	2	2
-nut	---	---	1	1
-plow blade	---	---	1	1
-horse bit	1	---	---	1
Other	2	---	---	2
-coin	---	1	1	2
-buckles	---	---	4	4
-strap	---	---	1	1
-chain	---	---	1	1
-chain links	---	---	14	14
-closure	---	---	1	1
-wire	---	---	1	1
-horseshoe	---	---	1	1
-privy handle	---	---	1	1
-barrel hoop	---	---	1	1
-iron ring	---	---	1	1
-lock	---	---	1	1
-rusted ring	---	---	1	1
-button	1	---	10	11

TOTAL TOTALS (cont.)

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
Miscellaneous				
-bead	---	---	1	1
-pipe	---	---	2	2
-peach pit	---	---	1	1
-corn cob	---	---	1	1
-chalk	---	---	1	1
-barnacle	---	---	1	1
-leather w/ stitches	---	---	1	1
Unidentified	---	4	1	5
Argillite Point	---	1	1	2
Pipes				
Decorated				
-bowl	---	---	1	1
-stem	---	---	2	2
Undecorated				
-bowl	---	---	5	5
-stem	---	---	33	33
Other	2	4	1	7
			5	
			33	
			1	

APPENDIX II
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name John Darrach Storeother names/site number 7K-A-101 (K-6415)

2. Location

street & number Delaware State Route 6☒ not for publicationcity, town Smyrna☐ vicinitystate Delawarecode DEcounty Kentcode 001zip code 19977

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)☐ district☒ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

11

Noncontributing

 buildings sites structures objects Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Store

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agricultural/Subsistence:

Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101; K-6415) is located in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. The site is located in a cultivated field on the south side of Route 6, approximately 2700' east of the Route 6 and Route 13 intersection in Smyrna, and about 700' south of Smyrna Landing, nearly opposite the intersection of the Smyrna Landing Road with Route 6 (Figure 1 and Plate 1). It was originally identified during the Phase I and II investigations of the Route 13 Corridor (Hodny et al. 1989); specifically, the Darrach Store Site is located within the right-of-way (ROW) of proposed relocations of State Road 6 (Woodland Beach Road) which crosses the Route 13 alignment. The Phase I investigations were conducted in June 1988, and the Phase II testing was undertaken between August and October 1988 by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). Funding for the project was provided by the Delaware Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, under the guidelines of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Darrach Store Site is located in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. Elevation differences range up to 10 meters (30 feet) and these small differences are further moderated by long gradual slopes. The soils at the site are comprised of Sassafras sandy loam, which is found in well-drained and poorly drained upland settings.

The Darrach Store Site was initially identified by archival research conducted for the Route 13 Corridor Project. A Kent County Road Petition and Return, dated 1775 and 1781, illustrating the road from the Maryland line eastward, through Duck Creek (Smyrna) to Duck Creek Landing (Smyrna Landing), indicated the presence of "Jno. White's Store, now John Darrach's" on the south side of the road, at the point where the present-day Smyrna Landing Road (Road 76) intersects the Woodland Beach Road (State Road 6). Additionally, the Kent County Orphans Court Plat of the division of Jane Darrach's estate in 1811 showed a structure in approximately the same location, labeled as an "old Brick house and Granary", in the allotment of Eleanor Kennedy. Both the White and Darrach families were prosperous, interrelated Kent County merchant families during the second half of the eighteenth century and into the first half of the nineteenth century. Both families owned considerable amounts of real and personal property, including tracts of land, houses, ships, slaves, and ship building facilities (Hodny et al. 1989).

☒ See continuation sheet

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Based on the documentary evidence provided by these maps, Phase I testing of the Darrach Store Site was undertaken to determine if any sub-surface remains of the house, store, and/or granary were still extant. A pedestrian survey of the site was conducted, which identified considerable amounts of brick fragments and other historic artifacts on the surface. A shovel test pit (STP) grid was established over the approximate area of the site, with the STP's placed at 25' intervals. The remains of an infilled stone-lined cellar hole were identified, and numerous historic artifacts including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, clear and olive green bottle glass, wrought and cut nails, and other metal fragments, were recovered from the plow zone and the filled cellar hole.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal
Commerce
Economics
Social History
Other - Significant Families

Period of Significance

1760-1820

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Scotch-Irish
English

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Based on the results of the Phase I testing, additional STPs and several larger test excavations were excavated at the site to determine the site dimensions, locate any additional intact subsurface features or architectural remains, and to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These Phase II test excavations consisted of the excavation of an additional 86 STPs laid out utilizing the existing Phase I grid, and 3'x3' and 5'x5' measured test units (Figure 2). Site dimensions were established using data derived from the plow zone sampling scheme, which in turn allowed the creation of artifact density distribution maps of the site. The site is roughly rectangular, and extends along Route 6 for approximately 240', and south into the cultivated field for about 200' (Figure 3).

In addition to the filled cellar hole, the archaeological testing at the Darrach Store Site identified six other cultural features, including trash middens, the probable locations of outbuildings and support structures, and a possible well. The estimated dimensions of the cellar hole are approximately 32 feet by 37.5 feet. The foundation was discovered intact in some test units (Plate 2), but in others, robbing was evident. The Phase I and II testing of the site indicated that although the site had been repeatedly plowed, artifacts and subsurface features in good context were still present dating to the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries (Plate 3). It is probable that other subsurface features remain intact within the boundaries of the site beneath the plow zone. The recovered artifacts date from the late 18th through mid-19th centuries and the artifacts and features suggest a habitation dating to that period. In addition, the available archival evidence indicates that the site served as a store during the second half of the 18th century.

Based on the results of the Phase I and II testing, the John Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101) is considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as the site is likely to yield significant information relating to the historical development of the

☒ See continuation sheet

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region. Testing at the site indicated that artifact distributional data are present within the plow zone, and that structural remains and other features are also intact. Investigations at the Darrach Store Site could seek to examine the historic context of retailing and wholesaling on the Coastal Zone for the periods 1730-1770 and 1770-1830 (Ames et al. 1987). This is a subject in Delaware history that has received little historical archaeological attention. The preliminary historic research conducted for this Phase I and II project has suggested that the Darrach and allied families had a considerable impact on the social and economic growth and development of Smyrna Landing, and the town of Smyrna itself. Additionally, it should be noted that the White, Darrach, Kennedy, and Cummins families were inter-related, were owners at various times of the property, and all were part of the wholesaling process in the Smyrna area. These relationships mean that the study of the site will allow the investigation of several prominent families in Kent County and their affect on the social and cultural development of the region. Recent archaeological investigations at the William Dickson Store (Catts et al. 1989), a contemporary commercial property in New Castle County, could be compared to the findings generated from the data recovery investigations at the Darrach Store. The Darrach Store Site can also yield important information regarding upper class housing and site layout in eighteenth century Delaware. Comparatively little archaeological research has been conducted on the housing of the elite from this time period, and the excavations at several other domestic eighteenth century sites in New Castle and Kent, and Sussex Counties (Shaffer et al. 1988; Catts et al. 1989; Catts and Custer 1989; Thomas 1983; Basalik et al. 1987) can be compared to the Darrach Store investigations. Finally, data concerning faunal remains, spatial patterning, and artifact classes are present within the site limits which can be examined as reflections of the social status of the site's inhabitants through time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ames, David L., Bernard L. Herman, and Rebecca J. Siders
1987 **The Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.**
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of
Delaware, Newark, DE.

Basalik, Kenneth J., Ann R. Brown, and Alan Tabachnick
1987 **Data Recovery Excavations, South Christiana Relief, New Castle
County, Delaware.** Historical Component, vol. I. CHRS, Inc.,
Chester, Pennsylvania.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.1 acres

UTM References

A 18 448789 4350680
Zone Easting Northing
C

B
Zone Easting Northing
D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The site boundaries for the John Darrach Store site (7K-A-101) are shown in Figure 3, and are based on the remains of the house foundation, and on the distribution and density of recovered historic artifacts from the site. Point A (the northwest corner of the site) is located by a marked stake on the southern shoulder of State Road 6. Point B (the north east corner) is also located on the southern shoulder of State Road 6, approximately 240'

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wade P. Catts, Research Associate
organization UofD Cent. for Archaeological Research date January 12, 1989
street & number 101 Ewing Hall telephone (302) 831-1193
city or town Newark state Delaware zip code 19716

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National Park Service

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- Catts, Wade P., Jay Hodny, and J. F. Custer
1989 "The Place at Christeen": Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Patterson Lane Site Complex, Christiana, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series (in press). Dover, DE.
- Catts, Wade P. and J. F. Custer
1989 Data Recovery Excavations at the Thomas Williams Site, Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series (in press). Dover, DE.
- Shaffer M., J. R. Custer, D. Grettler, and S. Watson
1988 Phase III Excavations at the Whitten Road Site (7NC-D-100), New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 68. Dover, DE.
- Thomas, Ronald A.
1983 Archaeological Data Recovery at an Eighteenth Century Farmstead in Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware.

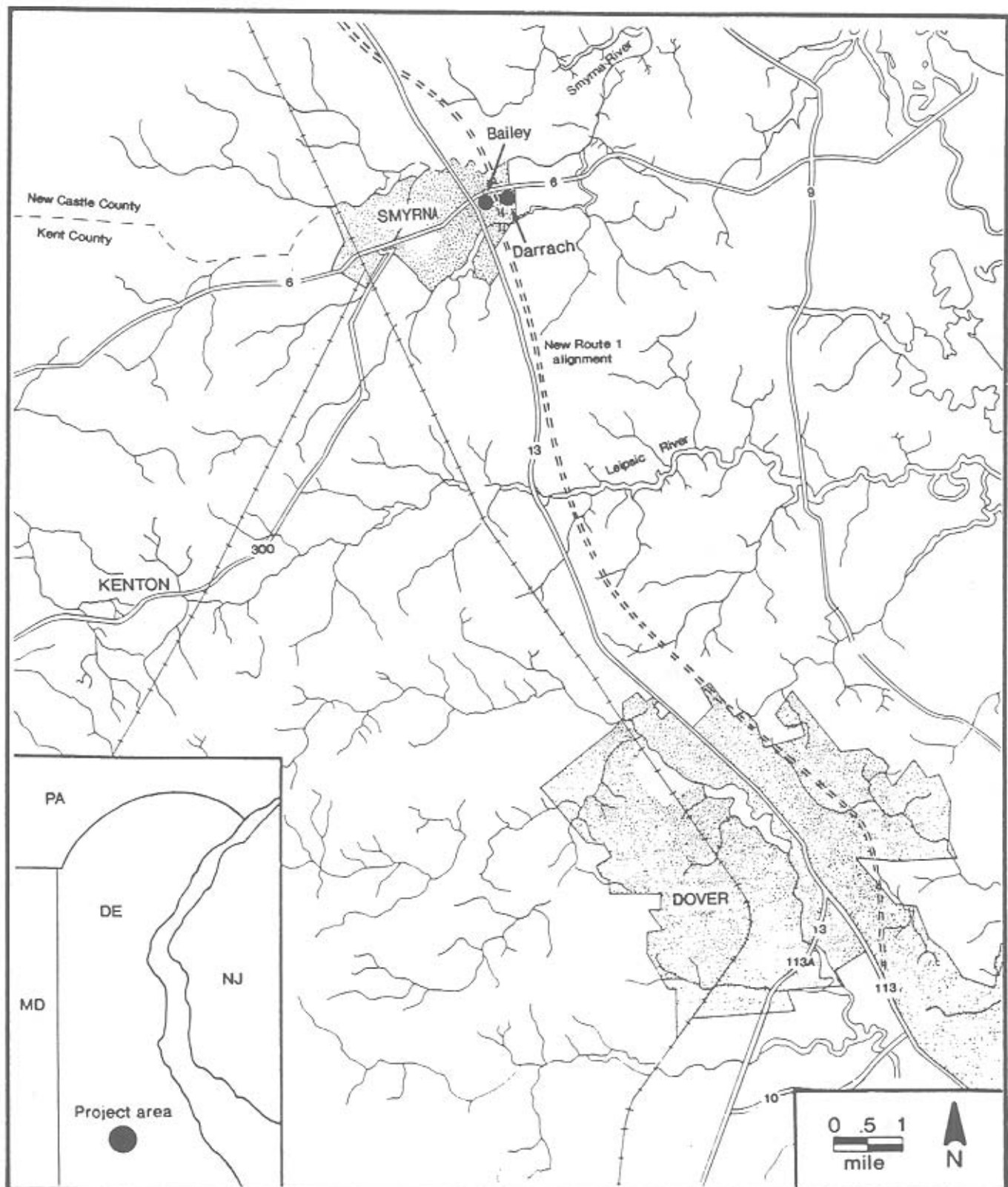
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and 84 degrees northeast of Point A. Point C (the southeast corner) is south 4 degrees west, 200' from Point B, and Point D (the southwest corner) is west 240' from Point C.

FIGURE 1
Project Area Location



Darrach Store Site, Phase I and II Excavations

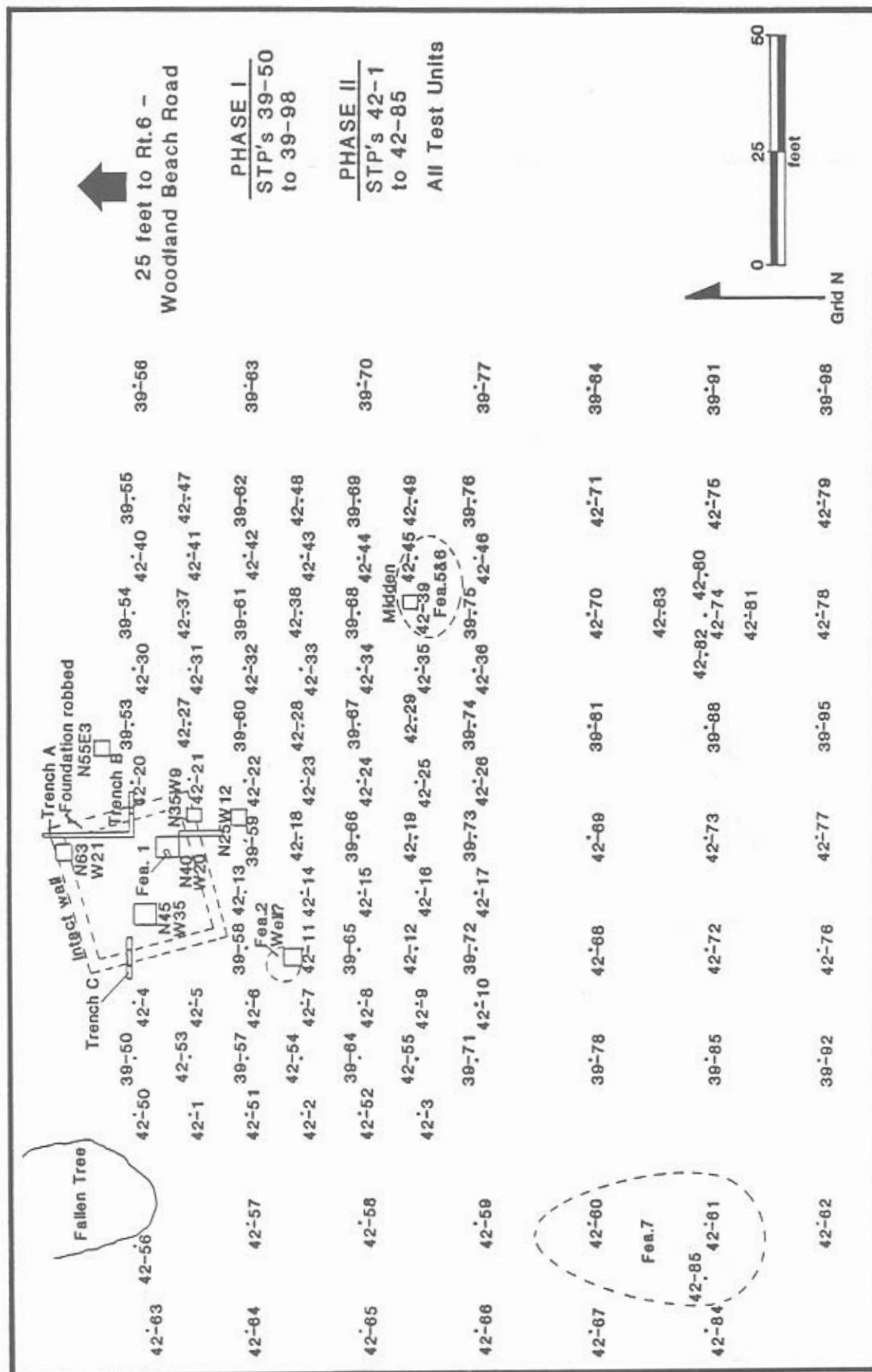
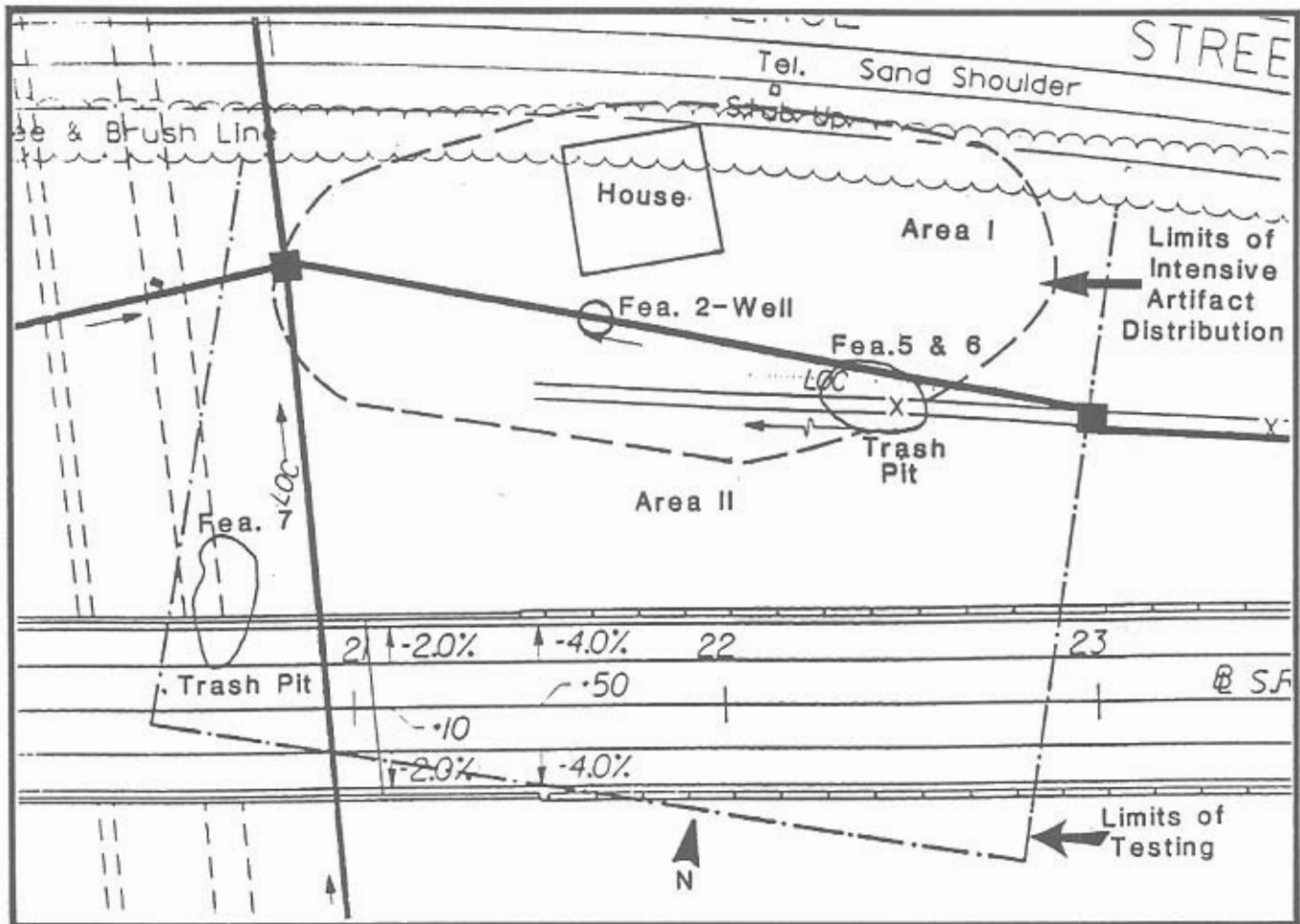


FIGURE 3
John Darrach Store Site Limits



- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) JoAnn Jamison
- 4) January 3, 1989
- 5) University of Delaware
Center for Archaeological Research
Anthropology Department
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Darrach Store site looking west, on the south side of the road.
- 7) Plate 1 of 3

PLATE 1

Darrach Store Site Looking West on the South Side of the Road



- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) JoAnn Jamison
- 4) October 3, 1988
- 5) University of Delaware
Center for Archaeological Research
Anthropology Department
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Plan view of stone foundation wall.
- 7) Plate 2 of 3

PLATE 2

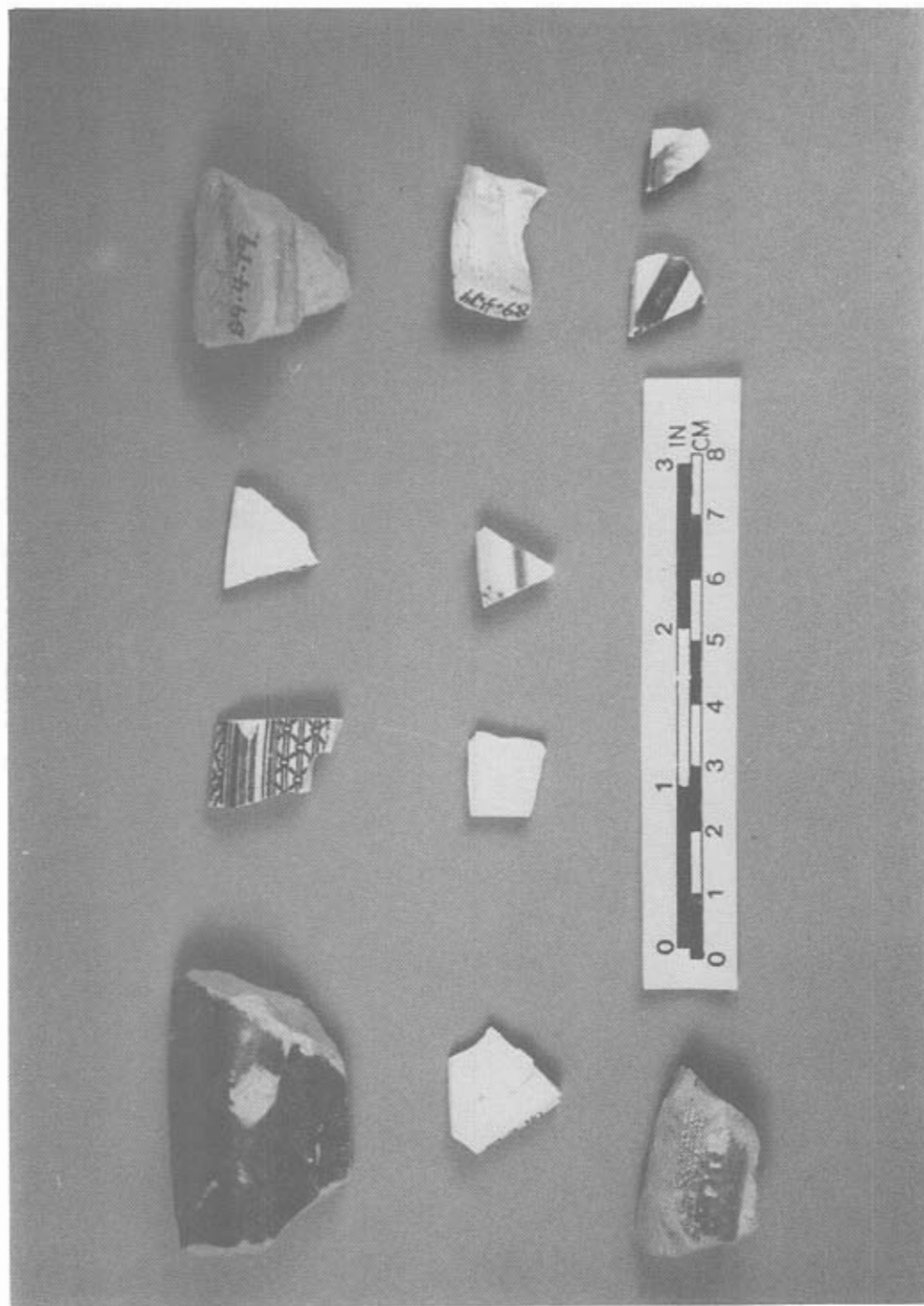
Plan View of Stone Foundation Wall



- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) David Francis
- 4) April 12, 1989
- 5) University of Delaware
Center for Archaeological Research
Anthropology Department
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Top Row (left to right): 1 redware sherd, 1 black transfer print
whiteware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 redware sherd;
Middle Row (left to right): 1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 1
annular whiteware sherd, 1 staffordshire sherd;
Bottom Row (left to right): 1 slip-trailed redware sherd, 1 annular
pearlware sherd, 1 shell-edge pearlware sherd.
- 7) Plate 3 of 3

PLATE 3

Ceramics Recovered During Phase I/II Excavations



Top Row: 1 redware sherd, 1 black transfer print whiteware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 redware sherd
 Middle Row: 1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 annular whiteware sherd, 1 staffordshire sherd
 Bottom Row: 1 slip-trailed redware sherd, 1 annular pearlware sherd, 1 shell-edge pearlware sherd

APPENDIX III

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE DARRACH STORE (7K-A-101)

by

David C. Bachman, Wade P. Catts, and Jay F. Custer

This data recovery plan, schedule and budget provide a recommended alternative for mitigation of the adverse effects of a proposed overpass and road realignment replacement project upon the historic component of 7K-A-101, Kent County, Delaware (Figure 1). Execution of the data recovery plan is contingent upon the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer's staff that a no adverse effect determination would be appropriate upon recovery of significant archaeological data as per 36CFR 800.4c and the Advisory Council's "Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook".

BACKGROUND

The Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101, K-6416) is located in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, and was discovered by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. The site was identified during the Phase I survey of the Route 13 Corridor (Custer and Bachman 1986; Bachman et al. 1988) and is located within the right-of-way (ROW) of proposed relocations of State Road 6 (Woodland Beach Road) which crosses the Route 13 alignment. Phase II testing was undertaken between August and October 1988 and a determination of eligibility was prepared.

The Darrach Store Site was initially identified by archival research conducted for the Route 13 Corridor Project. A Kent County Road Petition and Return, dated 1775 and 1781, illustrating the road from the Maryland line eastward, through Duck Creek (Smyrna) to Duck Creek Landing (Smyrna Landing), indicated the presence of "Jno. White's Store, now John Darrach's" on the south side of the road, at the point where the present-day Smyrna Landing Road (Road 76) intersects the Woodland Beach Road (State Road 6). Additionally, the Kent County Orphans Court Plat of the division of Jane Darrach's estate in 1811 showed a structure in approximately the same location, labeled as an "old Brick house and Granary", in the allotment of Eleanor Kennedy. Both the White and Darrach families were prosperous, interrelated Kent County merchant families during the second half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. Both families owned considerable amounts of real and personal property, including tracts of land, houses, ships, slaves, and ship building facilities (Hodny et al. 1989).

Based on the documentary evidence provided by these maps, Phase I testing of the Darrach Store Site was undertaken to determine if any sub-surface remains of the house, store, and granary were still extant. A pedestrian survey of the site identified considerable amounts of brick fragments and other historic artifacts on the surface. A shovel test pit (STP) grid was established over the approximate area of the site, with the STP's placed at 25' intervals (Figure 2). The remains of an infilled stone-lined cellar hole were identified, and numerous historic artifacts including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, clear and olive green bottle glass, wrought and cut nails, and other metal fragments, were recovered from the plowzone and the filled cellar hole.

Based on the results of the Phase I testing, additional STPs and several larger test excavations were excavated at the site to determine the site dimensions, locate any additional intact subsurface features or architectural remains, and to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These Phase II test excavations consisted of the excavation of an additional 86 STPs laid out utilizing the existing Phase I grid, and 3'x3' and 5'x5' measured test units (Figure 3). Site dimensions were established using data derived from the plowzone sampling scheme, which in turn allowed the creation of artifact density distribution maps of the site. The site is roughly rectangular, and extends along Route 6 for approximately 240', and south into the cultivated field for about 200' (Figure 4).

In addition to the filled cellar hole, the archaeological testing at the Darrach Store Site identified six other cultural features, including trash middens, the probable locations of outbuildings and support structures, and a possible well. The estimated dimensions of the cellar hole are approximately 32 feet by 37.5 feet. The foundation was discovered intact in some test units, but in others, robbing was evident. The Phase I and II testing of the site indicated that although the site had been repeatedly plowed, artifacts and subsurface features dating to the late

FIGURE 1
Project Area Location

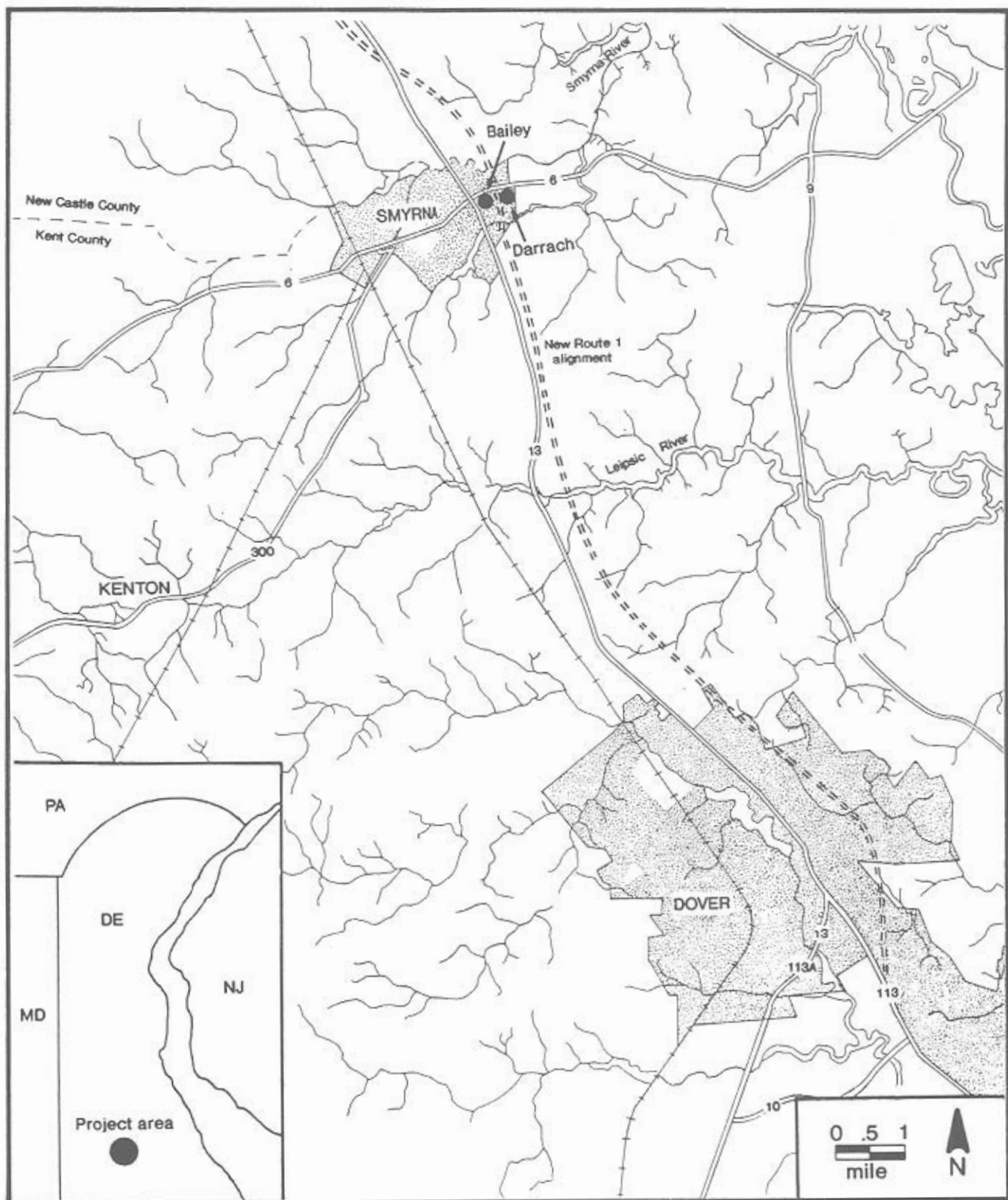
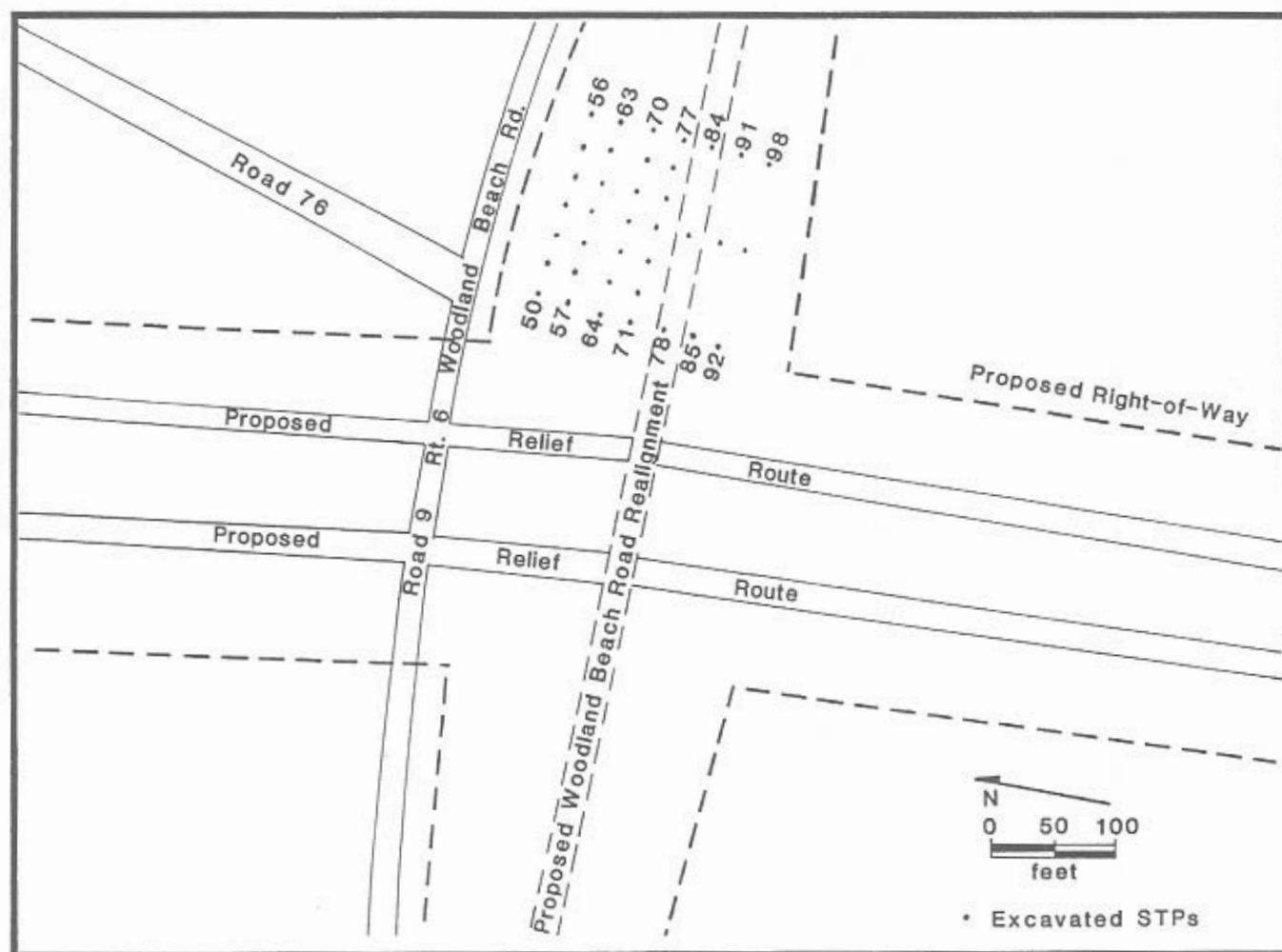


FIGURE 2
Darrach Store Site, Phase I Shovel Testing



eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries were still present in good context. It is probable that other subsurface features remain intact beneath the plowzone within the boundaries of the site.

Within the limits of the site, two distinct areas of artifact density and concentration were observed. Area I, a roughly oval-shaped zone around the foundation (Figure 4) consists of the core area of the site and extends about 50' south of the foundation, and 75' west and 100' east of the foundation. The cellar hole (Feature 4), the possible well (Feature 2), and the trash midden (Features 5 and 6) are included within the limits of this area. Area I represents the main activity area of the site, and is expected to contain the majority of artifact-bearing plowzone and subsurface deposits. The shovel-test pits excavated in Area I generally contained from 15 to 50 artifacts per unit. Based on the results of other archaeological investigations at eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmsteads in Delaware and other parts of the country (Hoseth et al. 1989; Catts and Custer 1989; Shaffer et al. 1988; Moir and Jurney 1987), this area probably contains the location of small outbuildings and support structures, refuse pits and Inner Active Yard scatter.

Darrach Store Site, Phase I and II Excavations

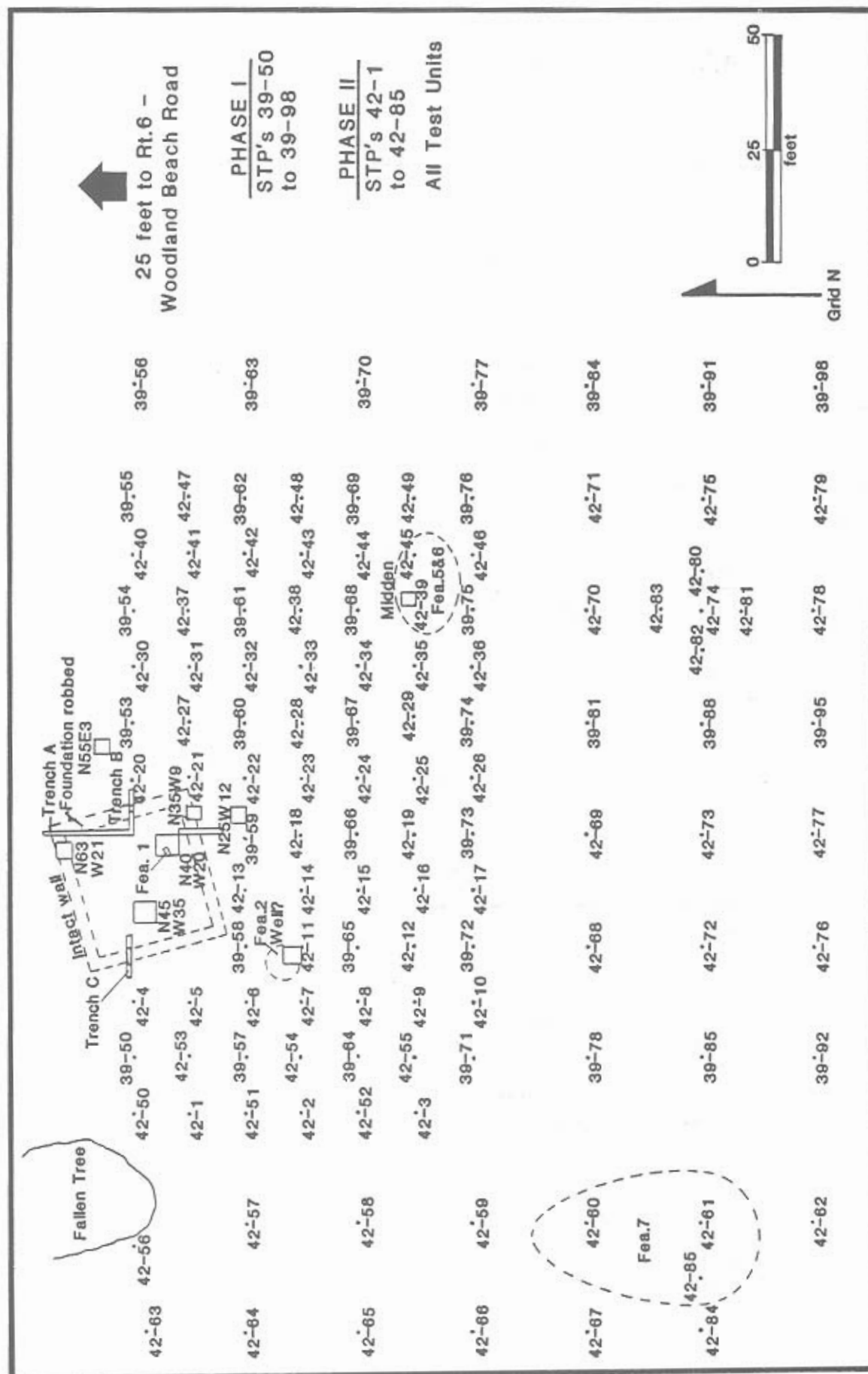
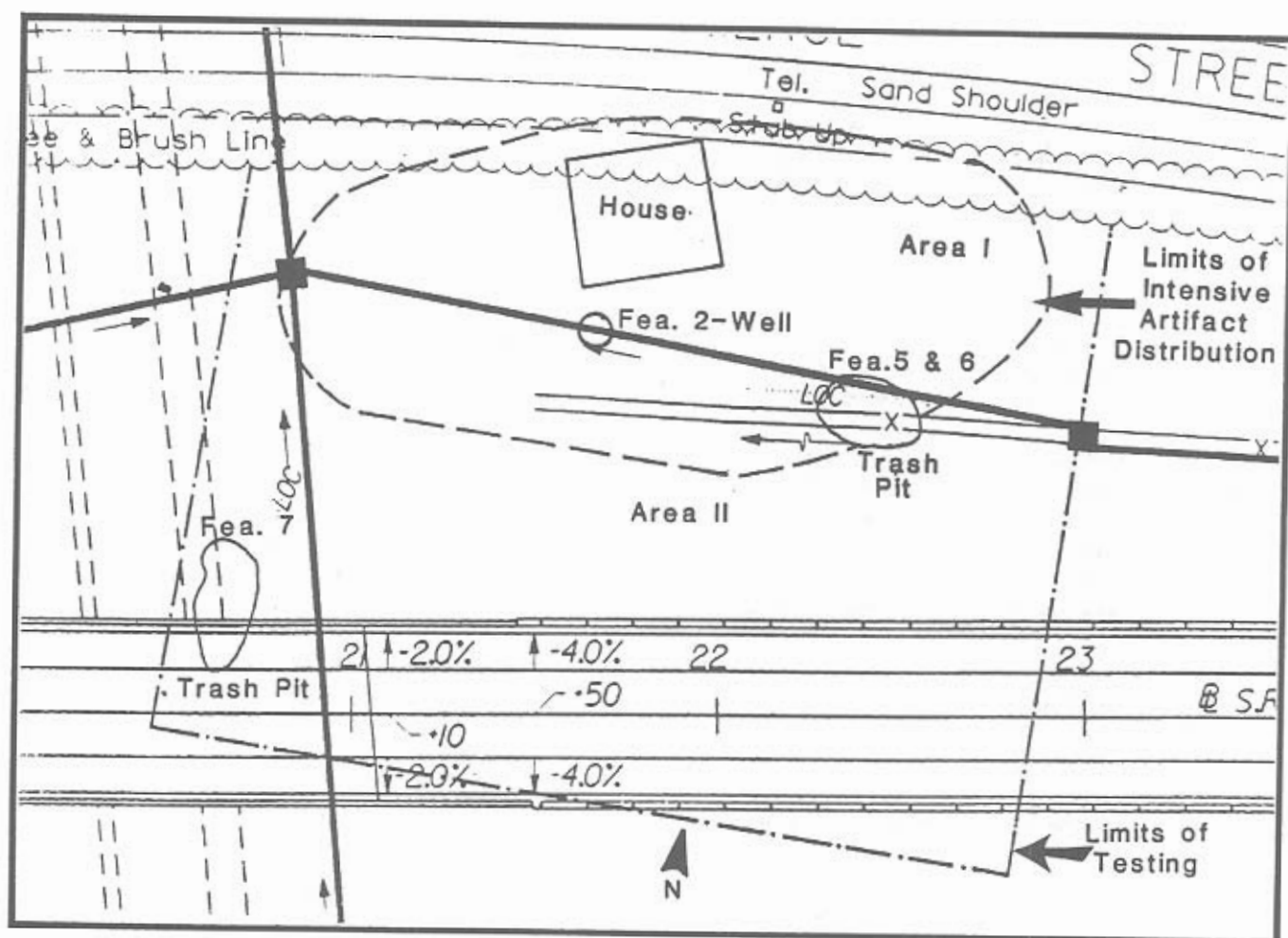


FIGURE 4
John Darrach Store Site Limits



Area II consists of the large area of low artifact density (less than 3 artifacts per STP) south of Area I (Figure 4). Feature 7, a trash pit located more than 120' southwest of Feature 4, is located in this area. Area II may contain additional features associated with larger outbuildings and ancillary support structures, but the artifact yield is expected to be lower than that provided by Area I.

Based on the results of the Phase I and II testing, the John Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it is likely to yield significant information relating to the historical development of the region (Criterion D). Testing at the site indicated that artifact distributional data are present within the plowzone, and that structural remains and other features are also intact. Future investigations at the Darrach Store could focus on the use of the site as a regional nodal point (Hickman 1977:96), which is a location that, is the scene of relatively more frequent social interactions of various kinds compared to the surrounding region. A store certainly fits this description, and the size, placement, and location of the Darrach Store on the Smyrna Landing Road clearly indicates that the site was a significant nodal point during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Equally important for the chronology of the site would be the investigation of why the Darrach Store declined in prominence and was eventually demolished. From a broader perspective, this growth

and decline could be attributed to the changing economic and social patterns in the region during the nineteenth century, and the Darrach Store Site could be used to investigate changes in land use, and variations in social and economic factors through time.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODS

Recommended data recovery excavations for Area I (Figure 4) at the John Darrach Store Site would include complete excavation and screening of all soils above and directly adjacent to the structure, a 25% stratified, systematic, aligned sampling (e.g., the excavation of a randomly chosen 5'x5' square for every 10'x10' unit) of the plowzone area not directly associated with the structure. Following this sampling of the plowzone, the remainder of the plowzone would be mechanically removed to expose and map any intact, subsurface features. These recommended excavation procedures would be comparable to the data recovery excavations recently conducted at the Temple Site (Hoseth et al. 1989), the Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1989), and the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988).

The recommended data recovery excavations of Area II of the Darrach Store Site would include the mechanical removal of the plowzone to expose and map any intact, subsurface features. The level of investigation of all, or any portion of, Area II, will be considerably less than for Area I.

The features discovered will be completely excavated using combinations of arbitrary, cultural, and natural levels. Special attention will be given to the recovery of food remains, bone and seeds, because recent studies (Coleman et al. 1984; King and Miller 1984) have shown that analysis of food consumption is an area of research where historic archaeology can make its own contributions. Careful plotting of fence lines, ditches, and other boundary features will be carried out. The combination of plowzone artifact distributions, feature plots, and boundary plots would adequately describe the spatial utilization at the site.

Field techniques will use standard methods developed on other DelDOT projects. All plowzone soils will be screened as a single stratigraphic unit through 1/4" mesh. Standard volume flotation and water screen samples will also be taken from all features.

Laboratory analysis will consist of standard processing and cataloging of artifacts following Island Field Museum Guidelines. South's (1977) functional artifact classes will be noted and used to generate artifact density maps to document spatial utilization patterns. Standard analytical procedures for floral materials will be used and faunal materials will be analyzed with special attention given to butchering and consumption patterns. In sum, field and laboratory data gathering will generate a data base from 7K-A-101 which will be comparable to other local historic sites.

After the basic data recovery and description of 7K-A-101 has been accomplished, the patterns of spatial utilization, food consumption, and any other patterns will be compared to other local and regional sites.

Investigations at the Darrach Store Site could seek to examine the historic context of wholesaling and merchantism in Kent County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Ames et al. 1987:95). Merchantism is a subject in Delaware history that has received little historical archaeological attention. The preliminary historic research conducted for this Phase I and II project has suggested that the Darrach and allied families had a considerable impact on the social and economic growth and development of Smyrna Landing, and the town of Smyrna itself. Additionally, it should be noted that the White, Darrach, Kennedy, and Cummins families were inter-related, owners at various times of the property, and were all part of the wholesaling process in the Smyrna area. These relationships mean that the study of the site will allow the investigation of several prominent families in Kent County and their affect on the social and cultural development of the region. Recent archaeological investigations at the William Dickson Store (Catts et al. 1989), a contemporary commercial property in New Castle County, could be compared to the findings generated from the data recovery investigations at the Darrach Store.

The Darrach Store Site can also yield important information regarding upper class housing and site layout in eighteenth century Delaware. Comparatively little archaeological research has been conducted on the housing of the elite from this time period, and the excavations at several other domestic eighteenth century sites in New Castle and Kent, and Sussex Counties (Shaffer et al. 1988; Catts et al. 1989; Catts and Custer 1989; Thomas 1983; Basalik et al. 1987) can be compared to the Darrach Store archaeological and historical investigations.

Utilizing the comparative data generated from the Darrach Site investigations, the following generalized research questions could be addressed:

1) Are changes present in refuse disposal processes and techniques? Can changes be observed in the patterns of artifact distributions and are these changes indicative of varied spatial utilization at the sites? Furthermore, can such changes in patterns be related to historically-documented economic and social changes in the surrounding area or to changes in a larger area?

2) Are there changes in the presence/absence, or frequencies, of certain artifact classes among the various historic sites? Can these changes be related to the socio-economic position of the sites' occupants or to local and regional economic conditions?

3) Can changes in either of the above categories of data be analyzed for meaningful covariance?

In sum, data recovery excavations at the Darrach Store Site will add much to the study of Delaware's historic archaeological record and will effectively mitigate the adverse effects of the project upon the site.

APPENDIX IV

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattles of John Griffin Dec^d.-
as were Shown us the Subscribers this 26th day of March Anno Domini 1798~

APPENDIX V

INVENTORY OF THE SALE OF JOHN DARRACH SENIOR
PROPERTY FEBRUARY 12

APPENDIX VI

INVENTORY TAKEN FEBRUARY 19, 1805
OF THE GOODS & CHATTLES OF JOHN DARRACH DECEASED
17th OCTOBER 1805

APPENDIX VII

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF JOHN DARRACH DECEASED SOLD AT
PUBVENDUE ON THE 6TH MARCH 1805

~~Will be provided upon request:~~

includes →

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